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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

THE SPANISH MACKEREL

and KING MACKEREL

FISHERIES

C.F.S. No. 4936

H.S. No. 15

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Historical Fishery Statistics

THE SPANISH MACKEREL and KING MACKEREL FISHERIES

by

Charles H. Lyles
Chief, Branch of Fishery Statistics

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Washington, D.C. 20240
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INTRODUCTION

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The mackerels are inhabitants of coastal waters, and the genus Scomberomorous is distributed through the tropics and subtropics; they are worldwide in range. The Spanish mackerel (Scomberomorous macalatus) supports an important commercial fishery in the U.S., with landings averaging approximately 8 million pounds annually, and valued at a little over three quarters of a million dollars. The species is capable of supporting a much larger fishery than is indicated by present landings. The fishery began about the middle of the 19th century, evolved rather quickly to its present commercial structure and became centered principally in the State of Florida. Research on the biology of the species and its problems has been too limited to clearly define the stocks over its entire range and technological problems related to its capture and preparation for market have been largely ignored.

The Spanish mackerel is a beautifully colored fish with a slender, graceful body. The upper part of the body is dark blue, paling toward the belly until almost silvery. It has many small yellowish or olive oval spots on both sides of its body. Mitchill (1815) described a fish believed to be the Spanish mackerel as, "a fine and beautiful fish, comes [to New York] in July".

Spanish mackerel are comparatively abundant along the Atlantic Coast of the United States from Florida to the Chesapeake Bay. According to Bigelow and Schroeder (1953) they occur as far north as Monhegan Island, Maine, but are rarely caught north of Cape Cod. They are abundant along the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas, entering the bays and sounds of the upper Gulf Coast (Mobile to Galveston Bay) in large numbers in May and remaining through September. Their range extends along the Central and South American Coasts as far south as Brazil. On the Pacific Coast they range from San Diego, Calif., to the Galapagos Islands. Elsewhere in the world related species occur off the Coasts of Africa, Australia, and Asia, including Japan. Their occurrence is generally related to water temperature.

How abundant Spanish mackerel may be in the Gulf of Mexico is shown by an incident that happened to me on Labor Day, 1959. While fishing off the Western end of Horn Island, in Mississippi Sound, I saw a school (or schools) of mackerel passing the boat. The fish seemed to be traveling in a westerly direction and after they had been passing the boat for some time I stopped fishing and watched them. I estimated that the school was about 7 miles long and 3 miles wide, because Spanish mackerel were abundant as far as I could see in any direction.

Spanish mackerel reach a maximum of about 10 pounds, but they average about 2 to 3 pounds throughout their range. The largest specimen I have seen weighed 9 pounds 6 ounces, and was taken while sportfishing in late December 1941, off Lower Matecumbe Key, Fla.

The early records of this fishery are somewhat fragmentary, but Earll (1887) reported that in 1880 the Chesapeake Bay had the most extensive Spanish mackerel fishery in the United States. Estimated landing of 1.6 million pounds were 86 percent of the total U.S. catch. Despite the importance of Chesapeake Bay in the Spanish mackerel fishery, many fishermen in that area had not seen the species prior to 1875. This unfamiliarity, however, was not surprising because many U.S. fisheries were undergoing considerable change at that time. Improved transportation resulting from the expansion of the railroads and the availability of ice opened up markets for many small inshore fisheries. Other fisheries for this species were located, in order of importance, at Sandy Hook, southern Long Island, and Narragansett Bay. The following tabulation was compiled from preliminary statistical reports assembled by fishery agents for the Census Office:

Spanish mackerel landings, by States, 1880

State	1,000 pounds
Massachusetts	(1)
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	1
New York	25
New Jersey	200
Maryland	18
Virginia	1,610
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	1
Florida, East Coast	(1)
Gulf of Mexico	20
Total	1,887

[1] Less than 500 pounds.
Note:--Value data not available.

During the early years of the Spanish mackerel fishery, three types of gear (troll lines, gill nets, and pound nets) were used. Troll lines were the first method of catching mackerel and for some time were the most important gear used. They were used principally off the Long Island coast and along the shores of northern New Jersey. Toward the end of the 1870's, the troll line had been relegated to a minor gear as fishermen

preferred gill nets and pound nets. Gill nets were first employed at Sandy Hook in 1866 but were only partially successful at first; however, fishermen continued to experiment with them and by about 1872 or 1873 gill nets had become effective gear. The gill net was introduced into the Chesapeake Bay in 1877 and quickly gained acceptance on the Eastern Shore. Pound nets were first used in Connecticut in 1849 and in New Jersey, in 1855. They were highly successful in catching Spanish mackerel and were soon in general use along the northeastern coast. Several attempts were made to introduce them into the Chesapeake Bay, but they were not tried there in earnest until 1875. Once accepted by the fishermen, pound nets revolutionized the Spanish mackerel fishery which, up to that time, had been almost unknown in the area. By 1880, 162 pound nets were fished in Virginia waters with 2 others located in Crisfield, Md.

Very little was written on the Spanish mackerel fishery between 1890 and 1920. By that time, the center of the fishery had shifted from the Chesapeake Bay to the southern portion of Florida where it has remained to the present day. Schroder (1924) described the Florida fishery in 1920 as primarily a gill net fishery. The gill nets used in the southern Florida fishery during the 1920's were about 20 feet deep and 150 to 175 yards long and had a stretched mesh of 3-3/8 to 3-5/8 inches. They were made of 6-thread cotton seine twine, tarred. The catch of the gill net boats was generally picked up by a run boat and carried to the dealer. In turn, groceries and other supplies were transported to the crews. In this way, while fishing was good, the boats were able to remain on the fishing grounds for longer periods than would have been possible otherwise.

During the years from 1918 to 1920, only one purse seine was used to take Spanish mackerel in the vicinity of Key West, the center of the Florida fishery. The vessel using the purse seine was 90 feet long and carried a crew of 15. The seine was 600 yards long with a mesh of 3-3/8 to 3-3/4 inches in the upper part near the cork line, and 3 inches in the bunt. Unlike the gill net boat, the purse seine vessel delivered its catch to the dock and lost considerable time running between fishing and port.

The boats used in the gill net fishery were either half cabin or open types, 30 to 50 feet long, and gasoline-powered. Most of the fishing was done at night, so a powerful searchlight was carried on the bow. Schroeder describes the fishing operation as follows: "The schools of fish are found at night by searchlight. When located, the mackerel are surrounded as rapidly as possible, and the direction of the net is indicated by lanterns mounted on cork floats placed at convenient intervals along the cork line. After the fish have been trapped, the dories encircle the net, splashing the water to frighten the fish into gilling themselves. Sometimes the boats enter the enclosure to agitate the fish. As the bottom of the net is entirely open the fish could easily escape by sounding, but apparently the greater part of them remain at the surface where they either gill themselves in the net or succeed in jumping over the top."

If the catch were large, the fish were removed by hand from the net while enroute to the dock, but if the catch were small more than one set might be made and the fish were removed from the net while at sea. If time permitted, the catch was drawn, otherwise the fish were landed in the round. Most of the catch was shipped to New York, although some went to other cities east of the Mississippi River. Shipments were made in barrels containing 200 pounds of fish. They were placed in alternate layers of ice and fish.

The fishery has changed little since the 1920's although there are some developments worth noting. At the present time the catch is made almost entirely by gill net fishermen, although small quantitites are taken by hook and line and troll line. In 1966, for example the commercial catch by hook and line and troll line was only 478,500 pounds out of a total U.S. catch of 5 million pounds. In recent years, many of the boats have installed stern rollers for paying out the net from the rear of the craft. Most of the larger boats now carry ice and while fishermen try to limit their trips to a single night, some of them do remain at sea for longer periods. There are no run boats in the fishery and each boat disposes of its catch at a fish house (dealer or wholesaler). As a rule, the larger boats are company owned while the smaller ones are individually owned. When an individual owns his own boat he can sell his catch to anyone he chooses, but the company boats must sell to the owner of the boat (usually a fishhouse). The individually owned boats, however, usually deal with a single firm because it is convenient.

Klima (1959), reporting on the Spanish mackerel fishery of southern Florida, stated that the gill nets used in the Florida Spanish mackerel fishery were, at that time, from 250 to 900 yards long and were made of number 6 or 9 cotton twine. Fishermen claimed that the sharp teeth of the fish easily cut the nylon and linen nets--causing costly maintenance problems and greater escapement of fish. Since then, the type of material used in the webbing has changed. Now, most nets are of synthetic material, range from 400 to 600 yards in length, and are 6 to 12 yards deep.

Klima not only described the commercial fishery at that time but also contributed to the knowledge of the biology of the species. From an analysis of stomach contents he reported that Spanish mackerel in southeastern Florida prefer herringlike fish. According to Goode (1887), Spanish mackerel do great damage to menhaden schools; however, this statement is supported with little evidence. Carson (1944) states that although the Spanish mackerel eats menhaden mainly, it will feed on any available fish. This seems to be somewhat confirmed by the work of Miles and Simmons (1951), who reported that they examined 3,428 Spanish mackerel stomachs along the Texas coast, and of the 2,274 that contained food, 30 percent had menhaden. Miles and Simmons were primarily in search of species that prey on menhaden, but it is reasonable to assume that quantities of other herringlike fish, such as anchovies, pilchards, and thread herring, which are known to occur along the Texas coast make up a sizeable portion of the diet of the Spanish mackerel. Klima's work further substantiated the findings on the food habits of this species.

Klima set the spawning period of Spanish mackerel as peaking during June, July, and August--confirming earlier observations made along the upper Atlantic Coast.

A considerable amount of work needs to be done before it can be determined whether along the Atlantic Coast there is a single stock of Spanish mackerel that migrate north in the spring and returns south in the fall, or whether each section of the coast contains a local population.

Spanish mackerel landings fluctuate a great deal. It appears that the ability to market the catch has more effect on the quantity landed than does the availability of the stocks of fish. For example, the record landings of 11.6 million pounds in 1945 occurred at a time when the food demands for a nation at war were perhaps the greatest in history. More effort doubtless went into the fishery at that time than at any other period. The second greatest production recorded was 11.4 million pounds harvested in 1958. In no other year does the catch approximate that of 1945. The average catch for 1962-66 was 8.2 million pounds.

Processing Spanish mackerel for changing consumer preferences has grown considerably during the past 15 years. For example, in 1945, the year of record landings, only 156,500 pounds of fillets were produced. By 1959, fillet production had reached nearly 1.0 million pounds--largely through the combined efforts of a single fishing firm and a large cafeteria chain. In 1966, the production of fillets was 3.3 million pounds valued at $1.6 million.

Nearly all the Spanish mackerel catch is consumed fresh, frozen, or smoked; only small quantities are canned. A small quantity of canned Spanish mackerel, packed in 2-pound cans, was produced in 1879 at a cannery in Ocracoke Inlet, N.C.; however, sales were limited and no suitable market was developed.

In 1880, at the suggestion of Spencer F. Baird, Spanish mackerel were canned experimentally at Cherrystone, Va. The results indicated that the flavor of canned Spanish mackerel was no better than that of other species of canned fish. Processing destroyed the delicate taste of fresh Spanish mackerel.

In 1946, Gulf Central Seafoods of Biloxi, Miss., outfitted a purse seine vessel to fish for Spanish mackerel. Catches were canned--tuna style--and the pack was excellent; however, the fish had to be labeled mackerel and sold at prices competitive with other canned mackerel, so the venture was disappointing and soon was discontinued. Today, only one firm in the United States cans Spanish mackerel. The plant, located in Miami, Fla., has succeeded in getting its product approved for school lunch programs in that State, but the product has never been retailed widely.

Throughout Florida, numerous small smokehouses produce considerable quantities of smoked Spanish mackerel--principally for the retail trade. Much of their mackerel is from hook and line fishermen; however, some of these houses also obtain large amounts from wholesalers at the point of landing.

Spanish mackerel, an oily fish with a delicate flavor, can be kept in cold storage for only limited periods. The use of ascorbic acid dips before freezing can help keep it in good condition, but improved methods are needed to help retain its delicate flavor until it reaches the consumer. The resource is enormous and is not being fully utilized, so there is an urgent need to attack the problem of long-term preservation.

The fishery for king mackerel is much like that for Spanish mackerel. The king mackerel (Scomberomorus regalis) grows to about 5 feet and may weigh as much as 30 pounds. The fish when small resemble Spanish mackerel and in fact are often mistaken for them. The fishery for king mackerel is centered in Florida although the species range as far north as Cape Cod and as far south as Brazil.

Most of the catch on the east coast of Florida is made by troll lines whereas on the west coast of Florida it is made principally by ruaround gill nets.

The fish are generally processed into steaks or sold fresh.

Recipes

Here is a pair of seafood recipes that will take you out of the seamen's galley and into the captain's quarters in eating enjoyment. Seine up a netful of flavor with this spicy duo of Barbecued Spanish Mackerel and Lemon-Garlic Broiled Shrimp, and the most seaworthy old salt will lower his anchor at your dinner table. . . .

This colorful, zesty combination will give your entire family, from the captain down to the smallest cabin boy, renewed mealtime excitement. Fillets of mackerel, complemented by the rich hues of hickory-flavored barbecue sauce, will form an enticing contrast in one saucy plate. Your shipmates will also proclaim Lemon-Garlic Broiled Shrimp especially table-worthy. Serve this well-seasoned dish, and they will swab the platter from starboard to lee.

Seafood will help your meal planning from becoming shipwrecked. Serve it often, headlined by this duo of dandies, and you will never need to worry about a barnacle-encrusted hull slowing the good ship "Flavor." Seafood is tasty and highly nutritious, has little or no waste, and will dress up your weekly meal schedule from stem to stern. It will sail the budget seas with ease.

To prevent a mutiny, be on the top deck with seafood specialties. When the cooking aroma drifts over the deck, listen carefully. From the lookout's platform will come a cheerful shout -- "Flavor ahoy!"

Golden Fillets

2 pounds Spanish mackerel fillets or other fish fillets, fresh or frozen
1/4 cup melted fat or oil
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
2 cans (4 ounces each) mushroom stems and pieces, drained
1 cup grated process Cheddar cheese
2 tablespoons chopped parsley

Thaw frozen fillets. Skin fillets and cut into serving-size portions. Combine fat, salt, and pepper; mix thoroughly. Chop mushrooms. Combine mushrooms, cheese, and parsley. Place fish on a well-greased broiler pan and brush with fat. Broil about 3 inches from source of heat for 3 to 4 minutes. Turn carefully and brush with remaining fat. Broil 3 to 4 minutes longer or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Spread mushroom mixture on fish and broil 2 to 3 minutes longer or until lightly brown. Serves 6.

Barbecued Spanish Mackerel

2 pounds Spanish mackerel fillets or other fish fillets fresh or frozen
3/4 cup vegetable juice
1/2 cup hickory-flavored barbecue sauce
1/2 teaspoon salt

Thaw frozen fillets. Divide into 6 portions. Place fish in a single layer, skin side down, in a well-greased baking dish, 13 x 9 x 2 inches. Combine remaining ingredients. Pour over fish. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., for 25 to 30 minutes or until fish flakes easily when tested with a fork. Makes 6 servings.

Lemon-Garlic Broiled Shrimp

2 pounds shrimp, fresh or frozen
2 cloves garlic, finely chopped
1/2 cup butter or margarine, melted
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1/2 teaspoon salt
Dash freshly ground pepper
Chopped parsley

Thaw frozen shrimp. Peel shrimp. Make a shallow cut lengthwise down the back of each shrimp. Remove sand veins. Rinse shrimp with cold water. Cook garlic in butter until tender. Remove from heat. Add lemon juice, salt, and pepper. Arrange shrimp in a single layer on a baking pan, 15 x 10 x 1 inches. Pour sauce over shrimp. Broil about 4 inches from source of heat for 8 to 10 minutes or until shrimp are pink and tender. Baste once during broiling with sauce in pan. Sprinkle with parsley. Makes 6 servings.

Golden Fillets

Barbecued Spanish Mackerel

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SUMMARY OF SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1887-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	MIDDLE ATLANTIC		CHESAPEAKE		SOUTH ATLANTIC		GULF		TOTAL, ATLANTIC COAST	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1887	51	10	122	12	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1888	75	14	256	23	(1)	(1)	312	23	(1)	(1)
1889	125	17	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	635	38	(1)	(1)
1890	135	17	677	51	(1)	(1)	707	42	(1)	(1)
1891	153	20	785	56	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1897	119	14	513	41	362	20	750	39	1,744	114
1901	43	7	523	44	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1902	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,013	54	1,624	65	(1)	(1)
1904	10	2	359	39	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1908	7	2	276	25	1,685	85	1,486	77	3,454	189
1918	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,211	232	3,522	251	(1)	(1)
1920	(1)	(1)	42	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	4	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,652	206	3,865	318	(1)	(1)
1925	(1)	(1)	127	17	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1926	14	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1927	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,121	171	4,771	339	(1)	(1)
1928	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,250	151	3,351	228	(1)	(1)
1929	78	10	20	2	2,640	179	3,575	214	6,313	405
1930	16	1	58	7	2,159	125	4,195	185	6,428	318
1931	2/235	2/34	14	1	2,617	133	2,380	73	5,246	241
1932	8	1	63	4	3,531	140	2,934	77	6,536	222
1933	6	(3)	68	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1934	(1)	(1)	53	4	3,434	143	3,536	142	(1)	(1)
1935	24	2	38	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1936	(1)	(1)	21	1	4,193	185	5,266	207	(1)	(1)
1937	50	4	839	20	2,449	120	3,985	172	7,323	316
1938	9	1	457	31	2,916	150	4,309	188	7,691	370
1939	8	1	107	8	3,075	139	4,291	196	7,481	344
1940	(3)	(3)	44	4	2,756	127	3,695	192	6,495	323
1941	(1)	(1)	25	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1942	1	(3)	15	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1943	1	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1944	32	1	256	22	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1945	-	-	343	77	5,979	721	5,259	721	11,581	1,519
1946	(1)	(1)	285	34	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1947	-	-	5	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948	-	-	33	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1949	-	-	16	2	(1)	(1)	3,876	419	(1)	(1)
1950	-	-	14	3	3,724	346	2,593	242	6,331	591
1951	-	-	7	2	2,183	230	6,511	688	8,701	920
1952	-	-	3	1	3,609	441	4,517	503	8,129	945
1953	(3)	(3)	3	1	3,775	342	3,015	334	6,793	677
1954	-	-	4	1	2,431	294	2,887	357	5,322	652
1955	-	-	6	1	3,403	349	1,627	181	5,036	531
1956	(3)	(3)	16	3	4,925	396	2,919	260	7,860	659
1957	-	-	24	4	4,469	338	3,649	322	8,142	664
1958	(3)	(3)	8	1	7,524	544	3,870	331	11,402	876
1959	1	(3)	18	2	2,508	235	4,691	405	7,218	642
1960	-	-	20	3	2,406	243	5,468	515	7,894	761
1961	-	-	123	20	3,296	346	4,014	386	7,433	752
1962	-	-	15	2	2,674	256	6,912	677	9,601	935
1963	-	-	79	10	2,267	214	5,447	496	7,793	720
1964	(3)	(3)	33	5	2,083	181	3,957	378	6,073	564
1965	-	-	74	11	3,032	304	4,905	588	8,011	903
1966	(3)	(3)	142	23	2,261	242	7,066	819	9,469	1,084
1967	(3)	(3)	30	5	1,879	161	5,976	621	7,885	787

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1887-1967 - Continued

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	PACIFIC COAST		TOTAL, UNITED STATES	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1887	-	-	(1)	(1)
1888	-	-	(1)	(1)
1889	-	-	(1)	(1)
1890	-	-	(1)	(1)
1891	-	-	(1)	(1)
1892	-	-	(1)	(1)
1897	-	-	1,744	114
1901	-	-	(1)	(1)
1902	-	-	(1)	(1)
1904	615	9	(1)	(1)
1908	349	5	3,803	194
1915	397	12	(1)	(1)
1918	-	-	(1)	(1)
1920	-	-	(1)	(1)
1921	-	-	(1)	(1)
1923	-	-	(1)	(1)
1925	-	-	(1)	(1)
1926	-	-	(1)	(1)
1927	-	-	(1)	(1)
1928	-	-	(1)	(1)
1929	-	-	6,313	405
1930	43	2	6,471	320
1931	24	3	5,270	244
1932	11	1	6,547	223
1933	4	(3)	(1)	(1)
1934	7	(3)	(1)	(1)
1935	5	(3)	(1)	(1)
1936	18	1	(1)	(1)
1937	27	1	7,350	317
1938	12	1	7,703	371
1939	16	1	7,497	345
1940	3	(3)	6,498	323
1941	4	1	(1)	(1)
1942	11	1	(1)	(1)
1943	19	1	(1)	(1)
1944	14	1	(1)	(1)
1945	12	1	11,593	1,520
1946	6	(3)	(1)	(1)
1947	5	(3)	(1)	(1)
1948	24	2	(1)	(1)
1949	4	(3)	(1)	(1)
1950	4	(3)	6,335	591
1951	20	2	8,721	922
1952	-	-	8,129	945
1953	-	-	6,793	677
1954	-	-	5,322	652
1955	-	-	5,036	531
1956	-	-	7,860	659
1957	-	-	8,142	664
1958	-	-	11,402	876
1959	-	-	7,218	642
1960	-	-	7,894	761
1961	-	-	7,433	752
1962	-	-	9,601	935
1963	-	-	7,793	720
1964	-	-	6,073	564
1965	-	-	8,011	903
1966	-	-	9,469	1,084
1967	-	-	7,885	787

1/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

2/ LANDED IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AREA BUT CREDITED TO THE NEW JERSEY PORT OF UNLOADING--IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE IN USE AT THAT TIME.

3/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500.

NOTE--DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1887. THESE TABULATIONS DO NOT INCLUDE A NEGLIGIBLE PRODUCTION IN NEW ENGLAND.

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1887-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	NEW YORK		NEW JERSEY		TOTAL	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1887	5	1	46	9	51	10
1888	8	1	67	13	75	14
1889	68	7	57	10	125	17
1890	76	7	59	10	135	17
1891	75	7	78	13	153	20
1892	(1)	(1)	117	16	(1)	(1)
1897	11	2	108	12	119	14
1901	4	1	39	6	43	7
1904	2	(2)	8	2	10	2
1908	-	-	7	2	7	2
1921	(2)	(2)	4	1	.4	1
1926	(2)	(2)	14	2	14	2
1929	-	-	78	10	78	10
1930	-	-	16	1	16	1
1931	-	-	3/235	3/34	3/235	3/34
1932	-	-	8	1	8	1
1933	-	-	6	(2)	6	(2)
1935	-	-	24	2	24	2
1937	(2)	(2)	50	4	50	4
1938	(2)	(2)	9	1	9	1
1939	1	(2)	7	1	8	1
1940	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1942	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)
1943	-	-	1	(2)	1	(2)
1944	30	1	2	(2)	32	1
1946	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1953	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1956	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1958	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1959	-	-	1	(2)	1	(2)
1964	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1966	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1967	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

1/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

2/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500.

3/ LANDED IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AREA BUT CREDITED TO THE NEW JERSEY PORT OF UNLOADING--IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCEDURE IN USE AT THAT TIME.

NOTE:--DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1887. PRODUCTION IS LIMITED TO NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY IN THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES. NO FISH WERE TAKEN IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS: 1945, 1947 TO 1952, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1960 TO 1963, AND 1965.

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

CHESAPEAKE STATES

SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1887-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	MARYLAND		VIRGINIA		TOTAL	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1887	14	2	108	10	122	12
1888	16	2	240	21	256	23
1890	28	4	649	47	677	51
1891	45	5	740	51	785	56
1897	10	1	503	40	513	41
1901	3	(1)	520	44	523	44
1904	2	(1)	357	39	359	39
1908	-	-	276	25	276	25
1920	8	1	34	5	42	6
1925	(1)	(1)	127	17	127	17
1929	(1)	(1)	20	2	20	2
1930	8	1	50	6	58	7
1931	(1)	(1)	14	1	14	1
1932	-	-	63	4	63	4
1933	1	(1)	67	4	68	4
1934	1	(1)	52	4	53	4
1935	2	(1)	36	3	38	3
1936	-	-	21	1	21	1
1937	34	2	805	18	839	20
1938	20	1	437	30	457	31
1939	29	2	78	6	107	8
1940	(1)	(1)	44	4	44	4
1941	2	(1)	23	3	25	3
1942	1	(1)	14	1	15	1
1944	-	-	256	22	256	22
1945	-	-	343	77	343	77
1946	-	-	285	34	285	34
1947	-	-	5	1	5	1
1948	-	-	33	6	33	6
1949	-	-	16	2	16	2
1950	-	-	14	3	14	3
1951	-	-	7	2	7	2
1952	-	-	3	1	3	1
1953	-	-	3	1	3	1
1954	-	-	4	1	4	1
1955	-	-	6	1	6	1
1956	-	-	16	3	16	3
1957	-	-	24	4	24	4
1958	-	-	8	1	8	1
1959	-	-	18	2	18	2
1960	-	-	20	3	20	3
1961	(1)	(1)	123	20	123	20
1962	-	-	15	2	15	2
1963	-	-	79	10	79	10
1964	-	-	33	5	33	5
1965	1	(1)	73	11	74	11
1966	(1)	(1)	142	23	142	23
1967	4	1	26	4	30	5

1/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500.

NOTE:--DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1887.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1888-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	NORTH CAROLINA		SOUTH CAROLINA		GEORGIA	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1888	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1889	82	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1890	100	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1897	331	18	10	1	18	1
1902	354	20	-	-	-	-
1908	457	34	-	-	-	-
1918	149	14	-	-	-	-
1923	183	19	-	-	-	-
1927	200	21	-	-	-	-
1928	176	15	-	-	-	-
1929	142	14	-	-	-	-

SEE FOOTNOTE AT END OF TABLE.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1888-1967 - Continued

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	NORTH CAROLINA		SOUTH CAROLINA		GEORGIA	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1930	131	12	-	-	-	-
1931	84	6	-	-	-	-
1932	78	4	-	-	-	-
1934	48	2	-	-	-	-
1936	433	22	-	-	-	-
1937	219	11	-	-	-	-
1938	271	14	-	-	-	-
1939	232	11	-	-	-	-
1940	141	8	-	-	-	-
1945	507	61	-	-	-	-
1950	147	24	-	-	-	-
1951	206	32	-	-	-	-
1952	174	29	-	-	-	-
1953	107	16	88	4	-	-
1954	330	42	-	-	-	-
1955	165	25	-	-	-	-
1956	346	55	-	-	1	(2)
1957	248	37	-	-	-	-
1958	211	32	5	1	-	-
1959	156	23	-	-	-	-
1960	118	18	6	1	-	-
1961	134	20	4	1	-	-
1962	83	12	13	2	(2)	(2)
1963	135	20	8	1	1	(2)
1964	78	12	3	(2)	-	-
1965	117	12	13	2	1	(2)
1966	78	10	1	(2)	1	(2)
1967	73	8	2	(2)	2	(2)

YEAR	FLORIDA						TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF FLORIDA, WEST COAST	
	EAST COAST		WEST COAST		TOTAL			
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1888	(1)	(1)	141	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1889	(1)	(1)	382	18	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1890	(1)	(1)	448	21	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1897	3	(2)	503	23	506	23	362	20
1902	659	34	1,513	58	2,172	92	1,013	54
1908	1,228	51	1,419	71	2,647	122	1,685	85
1918	3,062	218	3,463	246	6,525	464	3,211	232
1923	2,469	187	3,772	309	6,241	496	2,652	206
1927	1,921	150	4,570	319	6,491	469	2,121	171
1928	2,074	136	3,228	214	5,302	350	2,250	151
1929	2,498	165	3,467	202	5,965	367	2,640	179
1930	2,028	113	4,112	181	6,140	294	2,159	125
1931	2,533	127	2,302	71	4,835	198	2,617	133
1932	3,453	136	2,885	74	6,338	210	3,531	140
1934	3,386	141	3,348	130	6,734	271	3,434	143
1936	3,760	163	5,176	201	8,936	364	4,193	185
1937	2,230	109	3,920	167	6,150	276	2,449	120
1938	2,645	136	4,190	179	6,835	315	2,916	150
1939	2,843	128	4,209	189	7,052	317	3,075	139
1940	2,615	119	3,621	187	6,236	306	2,756	127
1945	5,472	660	5,166	704	10,638	1,364	5,979	721
1950	3,577	322	2,313	208	5,890	530	3,724	346
1951	1,977	198	6,267	661	8,244	859	2,183	230
1952	3,435	412	4,361	480	7,796	892	3,609	441
1953	3,580	322	2,939	323	6,519	645	3,775	342
1954	2,101	252	2,848	352	4,949	604	2,431	294
1955	3,238	324	1,576	173	4,814	497	3,403	349
1956	4,578	341	2,877	254	7,455	595	4,925	396
1957	4,221	301	3,610	317	7,831	618	4,469	338
1958	7,308	511	3,830	326	11,138	837	7,524	544
1959	2,352	212	4,670	402	7,022	614	2,508	235
1960	2,282	224	5,435	511	7,717	735	2,406	243
1961	3,158	325	3,988	383	7,146	708	3,296	346
1962	2,578	242	6,869	673	9,447	915	2,674	256
1963	2,123	198	5,405	492	7,528	685	2,267	214
1964	2,002	169	3,880	370	5,882	539	2,083	181
1965	2,901	290	4,883	586	7,784	876	3,032	304
1966	2,181	232	7,004	813	9,185	1,045	2,261	242
1967	1,802	153	5,867	611	7,669	764	1,879	161

1/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
2/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500.
NOTE:--DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1888.

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

GULF STATES

SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1887-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	FLORIDA, WEST COAST		ALABAMA		MISSISSIPPI	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1887	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	30	2
1888	141	7	-	-	34	2
1889	382	18	58	3	44	3
1890	448	21	44	2	46	3
1897	503	23	85	4	65	5
1902	1,513	58	34	1	7	(2)
1908	1,419	71	13	1	7	1
1918	3,463	246	4	(2)	12	1
1923	3,772	309	1	(2)	10	1
1927	4,570	319	22	2	12	1
1928	3,228	214	4	(2)	9	1
1929	3,467	202	10	1	2	(2)
1930	4,112	181	6	(2)	1	(2)
1931	2,302	71	13	(2)	1	(2)
1932	2,885	74	8	(2)	-	-
1934	3,348	130	12	1	-	-
1936	5,176	201	73	5	-	-
1937	3,920	167	23	2	1	(2)
1938	4,190	179	39	3	2	(2)
1939	4,209	189	37	3	1	(2)
1940	3,621	187	63	4	3	(2)
1945	5,166	704	70	14	7	1
1948	(1)	(1)	888	71	(2)	(2)
1949	3,445	376	423	42	1	(2)
1950	2,313	208	273	33	1	(2)
1951	6,267	661	240	27	1	(2)
1952	4,361	480	151	23	(2)	(2)
1953	2,939	323	74	11	-	-
1954	2,848	352	37	5	-	-
1955	1,576	173	50	8	-	-
1956	2,877	254	40	6	-	-
1957	3,610	317	38	5	-	-
1958	3,830	326	34	5	4	(2)
1959	4,670	402	18	3	2	(2)
1960	5,435	511	22	3	9	1
1961	3,988	383	15	2	9	1
1962	6,869	673	38	4	3	(2)
1963	5,405	492	39	4	1	(2)
1964	3,880	370	74	8	1	(2)
1965	4,883	586	14	2	3	(2)
1966	7,004	813	54	6	5	(2)
1967	5,867	611	25	2	76	7

YEAR	LOUISIANA		TEXAS		TOTAL	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1887	119	12	11	1	(1)	(1)
1888	126	13	11	1	312	23
1889	134	13	17	1	635	38
1890	144	15	25	1	707	42
1897	56	5	41	2	750	39
1902	6	1	64	5	1,624	65
1908	5	1	42	3	1,486	77
1918	2	(2)	41	4	3,522	251
1923	3	(2)	79	8	3,865	318
1927	23	2	144	15	4,771	339
1928	22	3	88	10	3,351	228
1929	9	1	87	10	3,575	214
1930	2	(2)	74	4	4,195	185
1931	1	(2)	63	2	2,380	73
1932	(2)	(2)	41	3	2,934	77
1934	2	(2)	174	11	3,536	142
1936	-	-	17	1	5,266	207
1937	2	(2)	39	3	3,985	172
1938	16	2	62	4	4,309	188
1939	14	1	30	3	4,291	196
1940	2	(2)	6	1	3,695	192
1945	2	(2)	14	2	5,259	721
1948	2	(2)	8	2	(1)	(1)
1949	5	1	2	(2)	3,876	419
1950	4	1	2	(2)	2,593	242
1951	1	(2)	2	(2)	6,511	688
1952	3	(2)	2	(2)	4,517	503
1953	1	(2)	1	(2)	3,015	334

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

GULF STATES

SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1887-1967 - Continued

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	LOUISIANA		TEXAS		TOTAL	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1954	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,887	357
1955	-	-	1	(2)	1,627	181
1956	-	-	2	(2)	2,919	260
1957	-	-	1	(2)	3,649	322
1958	1	(2)	1	(2)	3,870	331
1959	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	4,691	405
1960	1	(2)	1	(2)	5,468	515
1961	2	(2)	(2)		4,014	386
1962	1	(2)	1	(2)	6,912	677
1963	2	(2)	-	-	5,447	496
1964	2	(2)	-	-	3,957	378
1965	4	(2)	1	(2)	4,905	588
1966	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	7,066	819
1967	8	1	(2)	(2)	5,976	621

1/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

2/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500.

PACIFIC COAST STATES

SPANISH MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1904-51

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	CALIFORNIA	
	QUANTITY	VALUE
1904	615	9
1908	349	5
1915	397	12
1930	43	2
1931	24	3
1932	11	1
1933	4	(1)
1934	7	(1)
1935	5	(1)
1936	18	1
1937	27	1
1938	12	1
1939	16	1
1940	3	(1)
1941	4	1
1942	11	1
1943	19	1
1944	14	1
1945	12	1
1946	6	(1)
1947	5	(1)
1948	24	2
1949	4	(1)
1950	4	(1)
1951	20	2

1/ LESS THAN $500.

SUMMARY OF KING MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1880-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	MIDDLE ATLANTIC		CHESAPEAKE		SOUTH ATLANTIC		GULF		TOTAL, ATLANTIC COAST	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1880	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1887	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1888	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1889	1	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	456	17	(1)	(1)
1890	1	(2)	-	-	(1)	(1)	292	13	(1)	(1)
1891	1	(2)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1897	5	(2)	2	(2)	(1)	(1)	440	7	(1)	(1)
1901	25	1	1	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1902	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	77	2	153	4	(1)	(1)
1904	5	(2)	5	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1908	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1918	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,484	162	466	32	(1)	(1)
1920	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1921	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1923	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,966	161	564	38	(1)	(1)
1925	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1926	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1927	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,356	230	1,263	81	(1)	(1)
1928	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,653	137	1,327	69	(1)	(1)
1929	-	-	-	-	2,400	127	1,972	101	4,372	228
1930	20	2	-	-	2,296	113	1,411	64	3,727	179
1931	61	2	-	-	2,676	133	752	32	3,489	167
1932	-	-	-	-	2,719	106	595	14	3,314	120
1933	3	(2)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1934	(1)	(1)	-	-	1,982	90	684	26	(1)	(1)
1935	13	1	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1936	(1)	(1)	-	-	2,942	123	1,005	39	(1)	(1)
1937	201	7	-	-	1,983	72	1,375	51	3,559	130
1938	140	5	-	-	2,803	106	864	31	3,807	142
1939	92	3	-	-	2,442	100	1,570	68	4,104	171
1940	34	1	-	-	1,506	67	1,972	89	3,512	157
1941	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1942	76	1	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1943	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1944	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1945	-	-	-	-	2,781	396	1,138	182	3,919	578
1946	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1947	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948	18	2	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1949	34	3	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1950	59	6	-	-	1,160	163	418	56	1,637	225
1951	17	1	-	-	1,977	296	1,151	172	3,145	469
1952	12	1	-	-	1,528	273	811	132	2,351	406
1953	11	1	-	-	1,304	222	1,279	218	2,594	441
1954	1	(2)	-	-	921	120	1,083	141	2,005	261
1955	7	1	-	-	1,404	183	1,188	131	2,599	315
1956	-	-	-	-	2,434	308	1,204	116	3,638	424
1957	-	-	-	-	2,503	302	891	91	3,394	393
1958	-	-	8	1	1,860	219	1,406	133	3,274	353
1959	-	-	5	(2)	2,228	259	1,239	110	3,472	369
1960	-	-	5	1	1,857	236	1,785	182	3,647	419
1961	-	-	18	3	2,120	279	1,683	175	3,821	457
1962	-	-	8	1	2,129	313	2,021	218	4,158	532
1963	-	-	10	1	2,231	259	2,817	296	5,058	556
1964	-	-	37	5	2,108	292	1,314	110	3,459	407
1965	-	-	6	1	2,688	402	1,898	232	4,592	635
1966	-	-	7	1	1,881	342	2,633	320	4,521	663
1967	-	-	3	1	3,012	502	3,084	351	6.099	854

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF KING MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1880-1967 - Continued

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	PACIFIC COAST		TOTAL, UNITED STATES	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1880	-	-	(1)	(1)
1887	-	-	(1)	(1)
1888	-	-	(1)	(1)
1889	-	-	(1)	(1)
1890	-	-	(1)	(1)
1891	-	-	(1)	(1)
1897	-	-	(1)	(1)
1901	-	-	(1)	(1)
1902	-	-	(1)	(1)
1904	-	-	(1)	(1)
1908	-	-	(1)	(1)
1918	-	-	(1)	(1)
1920	-	-	(1)	(1)
1921	-	-	(1)	(1)
1923	-	-	(1)	(1)
1925	-	-	(1)	(1)
1926	-	-	(1)	(1)
1927	-	-	(1)	(1)
1928	-	-	(1)	(1)
1929	-	-	4,372	228
1930	-	-	3,727	179
1931	-	-	3,489	167
1932	-	-	3,314	120
1933	-	-	(1)	(1)
1934	-	-	(1)	(1)
1935	-	-	(1)	(1)
1936	-	-	(1)	(1)
1937	-	-	3,359	130
1938	-	-	3,807	142
1939	-	-	4,104	171
1940	-	-	3,512	157
1941	-	-	(1)	(1)
1942	-	-	(1)	(1)
1943	-	-	(1)	(1)
1944	-	-	(1)	(1)
1945	-	-	3,919	578
1946	-	-	(1)	(1)
1947	-	-	(1)	(1)
1948	-	-	(1)	(1)
1949	-	-	(1)	(1)
1950	-	-	1,637	225
1951	-	-	3,145	469
1952	2	(2)	2,353	406
1953	1	(2)	2,595	441
1954	1	(2)	2,006	261
1955	4	1	2,603	316
1956	1	(2)	3,639	424
1957	1	(2) 1	3,395	393
1958	3	(2)	3,277	353
1959	2	(2)	3,474	369
1960	-	-	3,647	419
1961	1	(2)	3,822	457
1962	(2)	(2)	4,158	532
1963	-	-	5,058	556
1964	-	-	3,459	407
1965	-	-	4,592	635
1966	-	-	4,521	663
1967	-	-	6,099	854

1/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

2/ LESS THAN $500.

NOTE:--INCLUDES THE CATCH OF CERV (SCOMBEROMORYS CAVALLA) AND KING MACKEREL (SCOMBEROMORUS REGALIS). DOES NOT INCLUDE A NEGLIGIBLE PRODUCTION IN NEW ENGLAND.

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

KING MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1889-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	NEW YORK		NEW JERSEY		PENNSYLVANIA		DELAWARE		TOTAL	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1889	-	-	1	(1)	(2)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)
1890	-	-	1	(1)	(2)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)
1891	-	-	1	(1)	(2)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)
1892	(2)	(2)	4	(1)	(2)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)
1897	-	-	5	(1)	-	-	-	-	5	(1)
1901	2	(1)	23	1	-	-	-	-	25	1
1904	-	-	5	(1)	-	-	-	-	5	(1)
1930	-	-	20	2	-	-	-	-	20	2
1931	14	1	47	1	-	-	-	-	61	2
1933	-	-	3	(1)	-	-	-	-	3	(1)
1935	-	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	13	1
1937	-	-	201	7	-	-	-	-	201	7
1938	40	2	100	3	-	-	-	-	140	5
1939	24	2	68	1	-	-	-	-	92	3
1940	-	-	34	1	-	-	-	-	34	1
1942	25	2	51	5	-	-	-	-	76	7
1946	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1948	-	-	7	1	-	-	11	1	18	2
1949	-	-	25	2	-	-	9	1	34	3
1950	-	-	47	5	-	-	12	1	59	6
1951	-	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	17	1	17	1
1952	-	-	7	1	-	-	5	(1)	12	1
1953	2	(1)	9	1	-	-	-	-	11	1
1954	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	-	1	(1)
1955	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	7	1

1/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500.
2/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE.

NOTE:--DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1889. THERE WAS NO PRODUCTION IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS: 1908, 1921, 1926, 1929, 1932, 1943 TO 1945, 1947, AND 1956 TO 1966, INCLUSIVE.

CHESAPEAKE STATES

KING MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1897-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	MARYLAND		VIRGINIA		TOTAL	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1897	1	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)
1901	1	(1)	-	-	1	(1)
1904	5	(1)	-	-	5	(1)
1958	-	-	8	1	8	1
1959	-	-	5	(1)	5	(1)
1960	-	-	5	1	5	1
1961	-	-	18	3	18	3
1962	-	-	8	1	8	1
1963	-	-	10	1	10	1
1964	-	-	37	5	37	5
1965	-	-	6	1	6	1
1966	-	-	7	1	7	1
1967	-	-	3	1	3	1

1/ LESS THAN $500.

NOTE:--THERE WAS NO PRODUCTION IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS: 1880, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1908, 1920, 1925, 1929 TO 1942, AND 1944 TO 1957, INCLUSIVE.

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

KING MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1888-1967

YEAR	NORTH CAROLINA		SOUTH CAROLINA		GEORGIA	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1888	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
1889	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
1890	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
1897	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
1902	45	(2)	-	-	-	-
1918	212	14	-	-	(2)	(2)
1923	1	(2)	-	-	-	-
1927	25	1	-	-	-	-
1928	2	(2)	-	-	-	-
1929	17	1	-	-	-	-
1930	9	1	-	-	-	-
1931	5	(2)	-	-	-	-
1932	13	1	-	-	-	-
1934	4	(2)	-	-	-	-
1937	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-
1949	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1951	(2)	(2)	-	-	-	-
1955	13	2	-	-	-	-
1956	7	1	-	-	-	-
1957	46	8	-	-	-	-
1958	59	12	1	(2)	(2)	(2)
1959	31	6	1	(2)	(2)	(2)
1960	48	10	1	(2)	-	-
1961	43	9	1	(2)	1	(2)
1962	49	10	3	(2)	-	-
1963	53	10	4	1	1	(2)
1964	88	18	(2)	(2)	1	(2)
1965	139	28	-	-	(2)	(2)
1966	95	19	4	(2)	-	-
1967	24	5	-	-	-	-

YEAR	FLORIDA						TOTAL, EXCLUSIVE OF FLORIDA, WEST COAST	
	EAST COAST		WEST COAST		TOTAL			
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1888	(1)	(1)	234	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1889	(1)	(1)	456	17	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1890	(1)	(1)	292	13	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1897	(1)	(1)	440	7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1902	32	(2)	152	4	184	4	77	(2)
1908	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1918	2,272	148	466	32	2,738	180	2,484	162
1923	1,965	161	564	38	2,529	199	1,966	161
1927	3,331	229	1,253	80	4,584	309	3,356	230
1928	2,651	137	1,315	69	3,966	206	2,653	137
1929	2,383	126	1,968	101	4,351	227	2,400	127
1930	2,287	112	1,408	64	3,695	176	2,296	113
1931	2,671	133	747	32	3,418	165	2,676	133
1932	2,706	105	589	14	3,295	119	2,719	106
1934	1,978	90	661	26	2,639	116	1,982	90
1936	2,942	123	1,002	39	3,944	162	2,942	123
1937	1,983	72	1,372	51	3,355	123	1,983	72
1938	2,803	106	862	31	3,665	137	2,803	106
1939	2,442	100	1,568	68	4,010	168	2,442	100
1940	1,506	67	1,971	89	3,477	156	1,506	67
1945	2,781	396	1,116	179	3,897	575	2,781	396
1949	(1)	(1)	1,418	186	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1950	1,160	163	418	56	1,578	219	1,160	163
1951	1,977	296	1,148	172	3,125	468	1,977	296
1952	1,528	273	808	132	2,336	405	1,528	273
1953	1,304	222	1,279	218	2,583	440	1,304	222
1954	921	120	1,083	141	2,004	261	921	120
1955	1,391	181	1,188	131	2,579	312	1,404	183
1956	2,427	307	1,204	116	3,631	423	2,434	308
1957	2,457	294	891	91	3,348	385	2,503	302
1958	1,800	207	1,406	133	3,206	340	1,860	219
1959	2,196	253	1,239	110	3,435	363	2,228	259
1960	1,807	226	1,785	182	3,592	408	1,857	236
1961	2,076	270	1,683	175	3,759	445	2,120	279
1962	2,076	303	2,021	218	4,097	521	2,129	313
1963	2,173	248	2,817	296	4,990	544	2,231	259
1964	2,020	274	1,314	110	3,334	384	2,108	292
1965	2,549	374	1,898	232	4,447	606	2,688	402
1966	1,782	323	2,633	320	4,415	643	1,881	342
1967	2,988	497	3,084	351	6,072	848	3,012	502

1/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE. 2/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500. NOTE:--DATA NOT AVAILABLE PRIOR TO 1888.

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

GULF STATES

KING MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1880-1967

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	FLORIDA, WEST COAST		ALABAMA		MISSISSIPPI	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1880	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
1887	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
1888	234	7	-	-	-	-
1889	456	17	-	-	-	-
1890	292	13	-	-	-	-
1897	440	7	-	-	-	-
1902	152	4	1	(2)	-	-
1908	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
1918	466	32	-	-	-	-
1923	564	38	-	-	-	-
1927	1,253	80	-	-	-	-
1928	1,315	69	-	-	1	(2)
1929	1,968	101	-	-	(2)	(2)
1930	1,408	64	-	-	-	-
1931	747	32	1	(2)	-	-
1932	589	14	1	(2)	-	-
1934	661	26	-	-	-	-
1936	1,002	39	-	-	-	-
1937	1,372	51	-	-	-	-
1938	862	31	-	-	-	-
1939	1,568	68	-	-	-	-
1940	1,971	89	-	-	-	-
1945	1,116	179	-	-	-	-
1948	(1)	(1)	3	(2)	-	-
1949	1,418	186	2	(2)	-	-
1950	418	56	(2)	(2)	-	-
1951	1,148	172	3	(2)	-	-
1952	808	132	3	(2)	-	-
1953	1,279	218	-	-	-	-
1954	1,083	141	-	-	-	-
1955	1,188	131	-	-	-	-
1956	1,204	116	-	-	-	-
1957	891	91	-	-	-	-
1958	1,406	133	-	-	-	-
1959	1,239	110	-	-	-	-
1960	1,785	182	-	-	-	-
1961	1,683	175	-	-	-	-
1962	2,021	218	-	-	-	-
1963	2,817	296	-	-	-	-
1964	1,314	110	-	-	-	-
1965	1,898	232	-	-	-	-
1966	2,633	320	-	-	-	-
1967	3,084	351	-	-	-	-

YEAR	LOUISIANA		TEXAS		TOTAL	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1880	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
1887	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
1888	-	-	-	-	234	7
1889	-	-	-	-	456	17
1890	-	-	-	-	292	13
1897	-	-	-	-	440	7
1902	-	-	-	-	153	4
1908	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
1918	-	-	-	-	466	32
1923	-	-	-	-	564	38
1927	-	-	10	1	1,263	81
1928	-	-	11	(2)	1,327	69
1929	-	-	4	(2)	1,972	101

SEE FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

HISTORICAL FISHERY STATISTICS

GULF STATES

KING MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1880-1967 - Continued

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	LOUISIANA		TEXAS		TOTAL	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
1930	-	-	3	(2)	1,411	64
1931	-	-	4	(2)	752	32
1932	-	-	5	(2)	595	14
1934	13	(2)	10	(2)	684	26
1936	-	-	3	(2)	1,005	39
1937	-	-	3	(2)	1,375	51
1938	-	-	2	(2)	864	31
1939	-	-	2	(2)	1,570	68
1940	-	-	1	(2)	1,972	89
1945	-	-	22	3	1,138	182
1948	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
1949	1	(2)	1	(2)	1,422	186
1950	-	-	-	-	418	56
1951	-	-	-	-	1,151	172
1952	-	-	-	-	811	132
1953	-	-	-	-	1,279	218
1954	-	-	-	-	1,083	141
1955	-	-	-	-	1,188	131
1956	-	-	-	-	1,204	116
1957	-	-	-	-	891	91
1958	-	-	-	-	1,406	133
1959	-	-	-	-	1,239	110
1960	-	-	-	-	1,785	182
1961	-	-	(2)	(2)	1,683	175
1962	-	-	-	-	2,021	218
1963	-	-	-	-	2,817	296
1964	-	-	-	-	1,314	110
1965	-	-	-	-	1,898	232
1966	-	-	-	-	2,633	320
1967	-	-	-	-	3,084	351

1/ DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
2/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500.

PACIFIC COAST STATES

KING MACKEREL LANDINGS, 1952-62

(THOUSANDS OF POUNDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	CALIFORNIA	
	QUANTITY	VALUE
1952	2	(1)
1953	1	(1)
1954	1	(1)
1955	4	1
1956	1	(1)
1957	1	(1)
1958	3	(1)
1959	2	(1)
1961	1	(1)
1962	(1)	(1)

1/ LESS THAN 500 POUNDS OR $500.

GPO 874-696

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources."

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